

S. 3738

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3738, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional standard deduction for real property taxes for nonitemizers.

S. 3744

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3744, a bill to establish the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Program.

S. 3771

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of S. 3771, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional authorizations of appropriations for the health centers program under section 330 of such Act.

S. 3808

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3808, a bill to reduce the incidence of suicide among veterans.

S. 3880

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3880, a bill to provide the Department of Justice the necessary authority to apprehend, prosecute, and convict individuals committing animal enterprise terror.

S. 3885

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3885, a bill to amend Public Law 98-513 to provide for the inheritance of small fractional interests within the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation.

S. 3887

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) were added as cosponsors of S. 3887, a bill to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from using private debt collection companies, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 97

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 97, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed

in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 3910. A bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to accept the donation of a bust depicting Sojourner Truth and to display the bust in a suitable location in the Capitol; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President it gives me pride and pleasure to introduce revised legislation that will enable the Joint Committee on the Library to display a bust depicting Sojourner Truth in the Capitol Building.

I began this effort with legislation I introduced 2 years ago during the 108th Congress. Because my colleagues in the other body and I were not able to enact our bill that time, we return in the 109th Congress with new legislation which would direct the Joint Committee on the Library to accept the donation of a bust depicting Sojourner Truth and to display the bust in a suitable location in the Capitol. I now lay down this version of the bill that reflects bipartisan support among leaders who share the goal of honoring this important figure in our Nation's and New York State's history.

Sojourner Truth was born into slavery in New York's Hudson Valley in 1797. She moved to New York City after gaining her freedom in 1826 and by 1843 had changed her name to Sojourner Truth, traveling the country preaching for human rights. After attending the 1850 National Woman's Rights Convention, Truth made women's suffrage a focal point of her speeches, portraying women as powerful, independent figures. Her most famous speech, "Ain't I a Woman," given at the 1851 Women's Rights Convention in Akron, OH, has become a classic text on women's rights.

Because of her great, advocacy on behalf of women, despite all of the hardships she faced, Sojourner Truth deserves to be represented along with the suffragists depicted in the United States Capitol Building. I ask that the Senate come together and honor this visionary American for her service to our Nation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. FRIST):

S. 3911. A bill to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to revise the requirements for labeling of certain wool and cashmere products; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3911

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Wool Suit Fabric Labeling Fairness and International Standards Conforming Act".

SEC. 2. LABELING OF WOOL AND CASHMERE PRODUCTS TO FACILITATE COMPLIANCE AND PROTECT CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(a) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 68b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(5)(A) In the case of a wool product stamped, tagged, labeled, or otherwise identified as—

"(i) 'Super 80's' or '80's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 19.75 microns or finer;

"(ii) 'Super 90's' or '90's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 19.25 microns or finer;

"(iii) 'Super 100's' or '100's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 18.75 microns or finer;

"(iv) 'Super 110's' or '110's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 18.25 microns or finer;

"(v) 'Super 120's' or '120's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 17.75 microns or finer;

"(vi) 'Super 130's' or '130's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 17.25 microns or finer;

"(vii) 'Super 140's' or '140's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 16.75 microns or finer;

"(viii) 'Super 150's' or '150's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 16.25 microns or finer;

"(ix) 'Super 160's' or '160's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 15.75 microns or finer;

"(x) 'Super 170's' or '170's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 15.25 microns or finer;

"(xi) 'Super 180's' or '180's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 14.75 microns or finer;

"(xii) 'Super 190's' or '190's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 14.25 microns or finer;

"(xiii) 'Super 200's' or '200's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 13.75 microns or finer;

"(xiv) 'Super 210's' or '210's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 13.25 microns or finer;

"(xv) 'Super 220's' or '220's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 12.75 microns or finer;

"(xvi) 'Super 230's' or '230's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 12.25 microns or finer;

"(xvii) 'Super 240's' or '240's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 11.75 microns or finer; and

"(xviii) 'Super 250's' or '250's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 11.25 microns or finer.

"(B) In each case described in subparagraph (A), the average fiber diameter of the wool product may be subject to such other standards or deviations as adopted by regulation by the Commission.

"(6)(A) In the case of a wool product stamped, tagged, labeled, or otherwise identified as cashmere, if—

"(i) such wool product is not the fine (dehaired) undercoat fibers produced by a cashmere goat (*capra hircus laniger*);

"(ii) the average diameter of the fiber of such wool product exceeds 19 microns; or

"(iii) such wool product contains more than 3 percent (by weight) of cashmere fibers

with average diameters that exceed 30 microns.

“(B) The average fiber diameter for each product described in subparagraph (A) may be subject to a coefficient of variation around the mean that does not exceed 24 percent.”.

(b) **APPLICABILITY DATE.**—The amendments made by this section apply to wool products manufactured on or after January 1, 2007.

By Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. TALENT):

S. 3912. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the exceptions process with respect to caps on payments for therapy services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ENSIGN. I am pleased to introduce the Securing Effective and Necessary Individual Outpatient Rehabilitation Services Act, the SENIORS Act, to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries who rely on medically necessary therapy services continue to have access to the services they need. The bill would allow exceptions to therapy caps for certain medically necessary services in 2007.

An exceptions process for Medicare patients who exceed the therapy cap was authorized in legislation last year. A Medicare patient may now obtain an exception if the service is deemed medically necessary and then receive covered therapy services above the cap. The exceptions process expires at the end of this year, so Congress must extend it for the 2007 calendar year.

I started the fight to eliminate the annual cap on outpatient rehabilitation services in its entirety when I was in the House of Representatives. I brought this fight to the Senate where I introduced legislation to completely repeal the annual Medicare cap on rehabilitation therapy services. I recognize that a complete repeal is not politically or financially viable at this time. However, an extension of the exceptions process should be possible.

Action is needed to address the therapy caps this year. This is not a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. At its heart, this issue is a patient issue. Forty-four of my Senate colleagues have joined me in legislation to repeal the therapy caps once and for all. In addition, almost 260 of members of the United States House of Representatives and more than 40 groups representing patients and providers support legislation efforts to repeal the caps or extend the current exceptions process. And, in May of this year, 47 Senators signed a letter to Senate leadership urging an extension of the exceptions process authorized in the Deficit Reduction Act beyond its current expiration of January 1, 2007.

Ensuring access to needed outpatient physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech language pathology services for Medicare beneficiaries in a fiscally responsible manner is essential. Denying access by an arbitrary cap will only shift costs as patients will delay reha-

bilitation, seek more costly interventions, or be admitted inpatient settings.

As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, I realize the serious budgetary constraints that are upon Congress. I also understand that we need to prioritize spending. I believe that extension of the exceptions process beyond 2006 should be a priority. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that senior citizens continue to have access to high-quality rehabilitation services.

BY Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 3913. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to eliminate funding shortfalls for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for fiscal year 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to protect the vital health insurance coverage that millions of our Nation's children receive through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). As I stand here today, at least 17 States face looming Federal funding shortfalls of as much as \$900 million, the cost of covering more than half a million children.

Mr. DINGELL, the distinguished ranking member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and I have worked for several weeks to craft a bill that reflects the intentions of this program when it was first created nearly ten years ago: to provide comprehensive health insurance coverage for children. Additionally, this legislation addresses an ongoing set of challenges associated with the program's block grant financing structure. I am pleased to report that Mr. DINGELL and others will be introducing companion legislation in the House of Representatives today.

We are introducing the Keep Children Covered Act now because it is critically important that we consider and pass this legislation before we adjourn this year. No one can dispute the success of the CHIP program in enrolling and providing coverage for more than 6 million children nationwide. In 2005, West Virginia provided coverage for more than 38,000 children, and an expansion to reach additional children is currently underway. This is quite an accomplishment. But, the ongoing success of this program depends on adequate Federal funding for all States.

It is a sad truth that persistent barriers to health care coverage have resulted in annual increases in the total number of uninsured Americans. Today, 46 million Americans are uninsured for all or most of the year. I am particularly troubled in that, in 2005, the number of uninsured children increased for the first time since the CHIP program was implemented in 1998. The number of uninsured children now stands at 8.3 million.

This is unacceptable. We have taken a significant step back in terms of cov-

ering children, and this will only get worse if the \$900 million Federal funding shortfall is not immediately addressed. Children are the least expensive group to insure, and our future depends on their good health and well-being. There is clear evidence that children with consistent access to health care services are more likely to become healthy adults and successful members of our communities. Like West Virginia, a number of States have expressed their willingness to expand the CHIP program, but we must hold up our end of the bargain and supply them with the resources necessary to make these positive changes. It would be irresponsible for us to allow additional children to go without this much needed access to care. It would also run counter to the goals Congress set out when we created CHIP in 1997.

Preserving health care coverage for children is not an objective beyond our reach. Although it represents only a temporary fix of the larger funding issues facing CHIP, the bill I am introducing today will alleviate the fiscal year 2007 shortfalls and ensure that children currently enrolled in CHIP do not lose their coverage. I congratulate my colleagues on the House side, Congressmen DEAL and NORWOOD, who introduced similar legislation at the end of last week. They understand this is something we can come together on, pass, and enact into law before Congress recesses for the elections. It is my hope that Congress will act on a bipartisan basis to more comprehensively address the long-term financial challenges facing CHIP when the program is reauthorized next year.

In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to make children's health care a priority during the limited time we have left this session. Working families depend on this program in order to access the health care services—like check-ups and prescriptions—that their children need. I hope we will not let them down. We should not.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3913

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Keep Children Covered Act of 2006”.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF SCHIP FUNDING SHORTFALLS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd) is amended—

(1) in each of subsections (a), (b)(1), and (c)(1), by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsections (d) and (h)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) SPECIAL RULE FOR REDISTRIBUTION OF UNSPENT FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS AND ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS TO ELIMINATE FISCAL YEAR 2007 FUNDING SHORTFALLS.—

“(1) SPECIAL RULE FOR REDISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a State that expends all of its allotment under subsection (b) or (c) of this section for fiscal year 2004 by the end of fiscal year 2006 and is an initial shortfall State described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall redistribute to the State under subsection (f) of this section (from the fiscal year 2004 allotments of other States) the following amount:

“(i) STATE.—In the case of one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia, the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(i) (less the total of the amounts under clause (ii)), multiplied by the ratio of the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(ii) for the State to the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(iii).

“(ii) TERRITORY.—In the case of a commonwealth or territory described in subsection (c)(3), an amount that bears the same ratio to 1.05 percent of the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(i) as the ratio of the commonwealth's or territory's fiscal year 2004 allotment under subsection (c) bears to the total of all such allotments for such fiscal year under such subsection.

“(B) INITIAL SHORTFALL STATE DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an initial shortfall State is a State with a State child health plan approved under this title for which the Secretary estimates, on the basis of the most recent data available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this subsection, that the projected Federal expenditures under such plan for such State for fiscal year 2007 will exceed the sum of—

“(i) the amount of the State's allotments for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 that will not be expended by the end of fiscal year 2006; and

“(ii) the amount of the State's allotment for fiscal year 2007.

“(C) AMOUNTS USED IN COMPUTING REDISTRIBUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i)—

“(i) the amount specified in this clause is the total amount of unspent fiscal year 2004 allotments available for redistribution under subsection (f);

“(ii) the amount specified in this clause for an initial shortfall State is the amount the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in subparagraph (B) for the State; and

“(iii) the amount specified in this clause is the total sum of the amounts specified in clause (i) for all initial shortfall States.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS TO ELIMINATE FISCAL YEAR 2007 FUNDING SHORTFALLS REMAINING AFTER REDISTRIBUTION OF UNSPENT FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the allotments provided under subsection (b) and (c) for fiscal year 2007, the Secretary shall allot to each remaining shortfall State described in subparagraph (B) such amount as the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in such subparagraph for the State.

“(B) REMAINING SHORTFALL STATE DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a remaining shortfall State is a State (including a commonwealth or territory described in subsection (c)(3)) with a State child health plan approved under this title for which the Secretary estimates, on the basis of the most recent data available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this subsection, that the projected federal expenditures under such plan for such State for fiscal year 2007 will exceed the sum of—

“(i) the amount of the State's allotments for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 that will not be expended by the end of fiscal year 2006;

“(ii) the amount of the State's allotment for fiscal year 2007; and

“(iii) the amount, if any, of unspent allotments for fiscal year 2004 that are to be redistributed to the State during fiscal year 2007 in accordance with subsection (f) and paragraph (1).

“(C) 1-YEAR AVAILABILITY; NO REDISTRIBUTION OF UNEXPENDED ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsections (e) and (f), amounts allotted to a remaining shortfall State pursuant to this paragraph shall only remain available for expenditure by the State through September 30, 2007. Any amounts of such allotments that remain unexpended as of such date shall not be subject to redistribution under subsection (f) and shall revert to the Treasury on October 1, 2007.

“(D) APPROPRIATION; ALLOTMENT AUTHORITY.—For the purpose of providing additional allotments to remaining shortfall States under this paragraph there is appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary for fiscal year 2007.”

(b) EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR QUALIFYING STATES TO USE CERTAIN FUNDS FOR MEDICAID EXPENDITURES.—Section 2105(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(g)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “or 2005” and inserting “2005, or 2006”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to items and services furnished on or after October 1, 2006, without regard to whether or not regulations implementing such amendments have been issued.

(d) PERIOD OF EFFECTIVENESS.—Section 2104(h)(2) of the Social Security Act (as added by subsection (a)) shall terminate on September 30, 2007, and shall be considered to have expired notwithstanding section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 572—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO RAISING AWARENESS AND ENHANCING THE STATE OF COMPUTER SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BURNS (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted for the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 572

Whereas over 205,000,000 Americans use the Internet in the United States, including over 84,000,000 home-users through broadband connections, to communicate with family and friends, manage their finances, pay their bills, improve their education, shop at home, and read about current events;

Whereas the approximately 26,000,000 small businesses in the United States, who represent 99.7 percent of all United States employers and employ 50 percent of the private work force, increasingly rely on the Internet to manage their businesses, expand their customer reach, and enhance their connection with their supply chain;

Whereas, according to the Department of Education, nearly 100 percent of public schools in the United States have Internet access, with approximately 93 percent of instructional classrooms connected to the Internet;

Whereas having access to the Internet in the classroom enhances the education of our children by providing access to educational online content and encouraging responsible self-initiative to discover research resources;

Whereas, according to the Pew Institute, almost 9 in 10 teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17, or 87 percent of all youth (approximately 21,000,000 people) use the Internet, and 78 percent (or about 16,000,000 students) say they use the Internet at school;

Whereas teen use of the Internet at school has grown 45 percent since 2000, and educating children of all ages about safe, secure, and ethical practices will not only protect their computer systems, but will also protect the physical safety of our children, and help them become good cyber citizens;

Whereas the growth and popularity of social networking websites have attracted millions of teenagers, providing them with a range of valuable services;

Whereas teens should be taught how to avoid potential threats like cyber bullies, online predators, and identity thieves that they may encounter while using cyber services;

Whereas the critical infrastructure of our Nation relies on the secure and reliable operation of information networks to support our Nation's financial services, energy, telecommunications, transportation, health care, and emergency response systems;

Whereas cyber security is a critical part of the overall homeland security of our Nation, in particular the control systems that control and monitor our drinking water, dams, and other water management systems, our electricity grids, oil and gas supplies, and pipeline distribution networks, our transportation systems, and other critical manufacturing processes;

Whereas terrorists and others with malicious motives have demonstrated an interest in utilizing cyber means to attack our Nation;

Whereas the mission of the Department of Homeland Security includes securing the homeland against cyber terrorism and other attacks;

Whereas Internet users and our information infrastructure face an increasing threat of malicious attacks through viruses, worms, Trojans, and unwanted programs such as spyware, adware, hacking tools, and password stealers, that are frequent and fast in propagation, are costly to repair, and disable entire computer systems;

Whereas, according to Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, since February 2005, over 90,000,000 records containing personally-identifiable information have been breached, and the overall increase in serious data breaches in both the private and public sectors are threatening the security and well-being of the citizens of the United States;

Whereas consumers face significant financial and personal privacy losses due to identity theft and fraud, as reported in over 686,000 consumer complaints in 2005 received by the Consumer Sentinel database operated by the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas Internet-related complaints in 2005 accounted for 46 percent of all reported fraud complaints received by the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas the total amount of monetary losses for such Internet-related complaints exceeded \$680,000,000, with a median loss of \$350 per complaint;

Whereas the youth of our Nation face increasing threats online such as inappropriate content or child predators;

Whereas, according to the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children, 34 percent of teens are exposed to unwanted sexually explicit material on the Internet, and 1